

**ANALYSIS OF THE USING ASSOCIATIVE MEANING IN
THE MAHER ZAIN'S SONG LYRIC**

A Thesis

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for S1-Degree**

By:

MUVIDA NAHLA

NPM. 1411040306

Study Program: English Education



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG**

2021

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
2021**

ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF THE USING ASSOCIATIVE MEANING IN THE MAHER ZAIN'S SONG

By
Muvida Nahla

Lyric of song is one of many media as to express the ideas, thought opinion and also can be effective media to learn foreign language. Almost peoples from all generous like listening music. however unfortunately in understand the meaning the lyric of songs there were the lack when interpreted the songs meaning could be affected in the implied of the message of the song then could not be delivered as well and the listener could not be understand what the singer want to say. to analyze the meaning of the songs, there are some types of meanings, such as connotative meaning, affective meaning, social meaning, reflected meaning and collocative meaning. Thus, the students were encouraged to find out and analyze the kinds meaning in the song's lyric of Maher Zain's.

This research used descriptive qualitative method to arrive at rich descriptions of words, phrases or sentences in the lyric songs of Maher Zain's. In collecting the data, researcher utilized documentation method. In the way of process to collection the data the researcher through some steps by collecting, marking or underlining the phrase, sentences or words in the song's lyric and then was analyzed and describe by using theory of associative meaning.

The result of this research showed that there are types of associative meanings and its functions in the lyric of the songs. There were six data of connotative meaning, five data of affective meaning, two data of social meaning, three data of reflected meaning and two data of collocative meaning. From all types of meaning, the researcher found that in the song often used connotative meaning to delivered the experience in the real world to

associate with the expression when someone heard it or used it. The conclusion of this research were to give information to the readers and increase their knowledge about meaning, might be able to be applied as source or reference in learning foreign language through songs to avoid the potential of bias meaning further analysis was needed regarding the interpretation of the real meaning in a song lyric.

Keyword: Associative meaning, Song, Meaning, Qualitative Research



DECLARATION

Assalamu 'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

I undersigned below:

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I hereby state that this thesis entitled “ **Analysis of The Using Associative meaning in the Maher Zain’s Song Lyric**” is definitely my own work. I am totally responsible for the content of this thesis. I am fully aware that I have quoted or cited some statements, references, and opinions from other experts and those are quoted or cited in agreement with ethical standards.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Bandar Lampung, June 5th 2021

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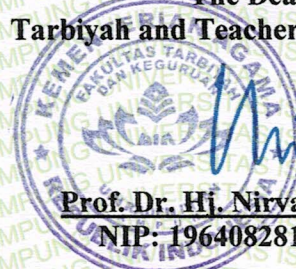
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MOTTO

وَاجْعَلْ لِّي لِسَانَ صِدْقٍ فِي الْآخِرِينَ ۝٨٤

“And grant me a mention [i.e., reputation] of honor among later generations. (84)”¹



¹ Saheeh International, *The Qur'an: English meanings*, (Al - Muntada Al - Islami ,2004)p.358

DEDICATION

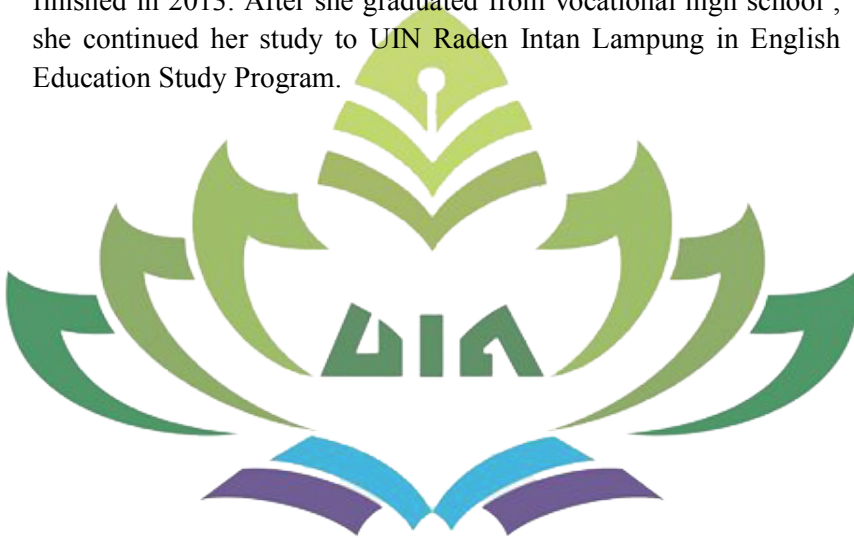
From deep of my heart, this thesis is proudly dedicated to everyone who cares and loves me. I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. Allah SWT who always loves and keeps me everywhere and every time.
2. My beloved parents, my father Eman Sulaiman and my mother Yusnita who always love me and keep on praying for my life and success. Thanks for everything that you give to me since I was born until now and for so much love gave to me that I will never be able to repay.
3. My beloved sisters Tiara Lestari and Alyka Nazwa who love, care, support and cheer me up until I can completion of this thesis. How's lucky I am to have sibling like you, my girl.
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5. My beloved lecturer in English Education study Program and almamater Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung who has contributed a lot of my self-development.
6. My colleagues at English Education Study Program of Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. especially Rena Islamiati, Nurjannah, Retno who always give me support and helps me. thanks for all experiences we had made.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Muvida Nahla was born in Bandar Lampung on September 1st, 1996. Vida is the second children of three daughter by Mr. Eman Sulaiman and Mrs. Yusnita. She has two sisters; they are Tiara Lestari and Alayka Nazwa. At present, she lives in Bandar Lampung.

She began her study at SD Negeri 1 Sawah Lama in 2001 and finished in 2007. Next, she continued her study in SMP Nusantara and finished in 2010. Young Vida continued to her school in SMK Negeri 1 Bandar Lampung with majoring Accounting and finished in 2013. After she graduated from vocational high school , she continued her study to UIN Raden Intan Lampung in English Education Study Program.



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Allhamdulillahirobbil'alamin

First of all, Praise to Allah the Almighty God, the Most Merciful, and the Most Beneficent, for Blessing the writer His mercy and guidance to finish this thesis. Then, the best wishes and salutations are upon the great messenger of our prophet Muhammad peace be upon him, with his family and followers.

This thesis entitled “An Analysis of The Using Associative Meaning in Maher Zain’s Song lyric” is presented to the English Education study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. The primary aim of writing this thesis is for submitted as compulsory fulfillment of the requirements to obtain S1-degree.

When finishing this thesis, the researcher has obtained so many helps, assistance, aid, or support and many valuable things from various sides. Therefore, the researcher would sincerely thank to:

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8. All stakeholders I could not mention.

Finally, nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. The researcher realizes this thesis still far from perfect, so the writer expects constructive criticisms and suggestions. Any correction, comment, and criticism for the betterment of this thesis are always open heartedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, June 2021

The Researcher,

Muvida Nahla
NPM. 1411040306



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND OF PROBLEM

Song or music is known as a truly the one universal language since many years ago of human culture among the world. This argument is encouraged by Oliver Urbain director of Toda University in his book “*Music and Conflict Transformation*” that music might be universal in the sense that people widely had separated by language and culture could learn to love the same music.¹

Nowadays music or song has been a part of people's lives. For some people music as entertainment and make the soul to relax, relieve fatigue of the activity is very solid. Today music is not only as art that's entertains society but also as tools to conveyed the idea or thought, feelings, and campaign of something, more than that music is also can be resource of knowledge. As Candlin statement in the preface as series editor in *Songs in Action* Griffée's book, he argues “*To be sure, songs have a place in the classroom for helping create that friendly and co-operative atmosphere so important for language learning, but they can offer much more. They offer insights into the culture and especially the stories and myths of different societies, providing a window into the frames of reference and values of the peoples whose language we are learning*”.² It can be interpreted that song or music is now not only as entertaining art but can also be a reference for a person to see about social and culture from a different point of view, and can also be an effective media for learning.

¹ Urbain, Oliver. *Music and Conflict Transformation: Harmonies and Dissonances in Geopolitics*. (I. B Tauris Publisher. 2008. London.) p.29

² Griffée, D.. *Songs in Action: Classroom Techniques and Resources*. (New York: Prentice Hall. 1992)p. ix

Song is an effective tool to help the process of learning a foreign language. Brewster said there were many advantages of using songs as *learning resource*. The first is *linguistic resource* which is as a media of reinforcement of grammar and vocabulary, second is *affective/ psychological resource* in addition to fun, song is also able to motivated students in the learning process so that students can have a good attitude, and the last is a *cognitive resource* that can help students in improved their memorize of lesson.³

As increasingly development of era, music is also growing rapidly. Today there is a lot of music or foreign songs that can be heard, it could be contain bad words to say and meanings that leads into bad behavior or the song with content lyric positive meaning tend to good things. The lack of interpreted the songs meaning could be affecting in the implied of the message of the song can't be delivered and the listener can't understand what the singer wanted to say. It is very worrying because it can damage the morale and mental of current generation if they cannot know the implied meaning of the song they heard surely if the song is contained bad attention.

There are many genres of music who can be listening, like Pop, dangdut, hip-hop, rock, religious song, folks, jazz, metal etc. Religious song is one of the music commodities which preferred by many people in Indonesia. Maher Mustafa maher Zain or known as named Maher Zain by society is a religious singer who comes from Lebanon. His songs are very popular in Indonesia, some of his popular songs are Inshaallah, Barakallahuma, and My little girl. Many people love the song because nice of rhythm, song's melody, and contains good meaning, but part of them just love the song cause nice rhythm and melody without know the religious meaning which want to conveyed by Maher Zain. Then Semantics can be guideline the people to understand more about language, because

³ Brewster.J, Gail and Denis.*The Primary English Teacher's Guide. New edition*(England : Penguin English,2002)p. 162

semantics is the study of meaning that is used for understanding human expression through language.

In *Introducing English Semantic*, Kreidler said, Semantic is interpretation of the process transforming a syntactic a representation of a sentence to a logical form that represents its meaning. The theory use relates to coining new word, delivering a message, expressing of the meaning's words or ambiguities in sentences, product naming and creating slogans.⁴ Supported by Muhassin stated, Semantic can investigate language lexical, grammatical and contextual; it works direct to aspect of the nature, structure and workings of the language.⁵ Therefore semantic can used as guideline of research to found out the true meaning and message that contained in the lyric of the song which aim to avoid misunderstanding and misrepresenting.

According to Leech, semantics have 7 (seven) types of meaning but are classified into 3 types: conceptual meaning, associative meaning which includes (connotative, social, affection, reflexology and collocation), and the last is the thematic meaning⁶. One of them is associative meaning is an association that appears in someone's mind when heard a particular word. This association is influenced by psychic elements, knowledge and experience of a person.

Example:

1. the word jasmine is associated with something purified or sanctity.
2. The word red is boldly associated.

Agree with leech, Mwihaki stated in his journal Agreed on the associative meanings were describe the kinds of language usage that

⁴ Charles W. Kreidler. *Introducing English Semantic*. (New York: Routledge.2002). p.2

⁵ M Muhassin. *Telaah Linguistik Interdisipliner dalam makrolinguistik* . (Englih Education: Uin Raden Intan Lampung)2014. p.3

⁶Geoffrey Leech, *Semantics: the study of meaning*. 2nd edition (penguin books: New York U.S.A) 1981 p.9

relate to or associate with someone's psychic, that a kind of connection based on the individual's experienced.⁷

The example of phenomenon associative meaning which contain in Maher Zain Song with title “Thank You Allah” from the context it can look what the kind associative meaning which contain in it,

I was so far from you

Yet to me you were always so close

I wandered lost *in the dark*

I closed my eyes toward the signs you put in my way

I walked everyday

Further and further away from you

Here the analysis of the word “dark” based on context:

1. The dictionary of “dark” as General Meaning

No	General Meaning
1	With little or no light
2	The absence of light
3	Shade of color

Source: Oxford Dictionary

⁷ Mwihaki, Alice. *Meaning as Use: A Functional view of semantics and pragmatics*, (Kiswahili Forum.2004), p.131

2. Context of the word “dark”

Codes	Data	Meaning Context
Linguistic Context	I was <u>so far from You</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So far from You (Far from God) You in here is refer to Allah Swt.
Paradigmatic Context	I wandered <u>lost</u> in the <u>dark</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost (unable to find one's way, defeat, stuck at the condition) • Dark (the bad condition as like unhappy, distressed, in state of ignorance, as a symbol of the wrong way of life whereas many people thought that dark which represent from black is negativity symbol).
Syntagmatic Context	I <u>closed my eyes</u> toward the signs you put in everyday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed in here means to cover up (doing an action from open into not open)

From the definition above, it can look there are differentiate meaning from dictionary and based context. If it looks from the context that the bolded word “*in the dark*” here not represented about “*with little or no light*” as like meaning in dictionary, but it refers or relate with the bad things, wrong way of life as doing something which forbidden by Allah SWT, in a state of ignorance, condition unhappy, distressed. It's happened because the previous phrase affecting the next word of the sentence, the word “Lost” is affecting to the meaning of “dark” became different with the general meaning of it.

Also, to be clearly meaning of “dark” at the last line of part one the lyric said “further and further away from you”, that lyrics has relation with the lyric in third line which indicates about he is becoming far from the god because he wandered lost in the dark. So that, based on the context of the song, the singer wanted to deliver messages that he was lost in the wrong way or bad things which avoid by his god without he knows he became far from his god, in the lyric “*I wandered lost in the dark*” of the song “Thank You Allah”.

From the context of the song, it can look that the meaning of “dark” in the lyric is not represented about the condition without the light or place no light but it is associated to other sense of meaning with the condition that he lost in state of ignorance bad things, that meaning is called as reflected meaning. The function of reflected meaning is used to deliver the new sense of a word that related to another phenomenon in the same expression. The new sense here is the new meaning comes to the expression of the same words. The word “dark” usually people know as “the condition of absence of light or shade of color”, however the word “dark” in the sentence “I wandered lost in the dark” here means “in state of ignorance” it is removing another sense “the absence of light or place no light” by the dominant suggestive power especially by the strength of it is associate with the context.

Based on the background and phenomenon above, the researcher is interested to analyze the associative meaning used in lyric of religious song of Maher Zain’s with using Semantic theory to understand meaning, to find the truth meaning and avoid the potential of bias meaning. Associative meaning is classified into seven types of meaning in which five of them are identified as associative meaning. There are some previous researches that conduct research associative meaning, the researcher founds there are some previous research that has the similar studies which is related and relevant with this research. Nenden Eka Dutamurty from Surabaya state University in her thesis entitled “*Associative*

Meaning on www.khilafah.com” this research is used descriptive qualitative approach to look and describe the kind of associative meaning which used by the journalist in the articles. The data analysis was taken from the articles in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences. The result of this research is found that there are five types of associative meaning based on Geoffrey Leech’s Theory in the articles of *www.khilafah.com* in various forms. The function of associative meaning in the articles is to deliver feeling and experience of the journalist which affecting by the social circumstance.⁸

Nurlaili in her thesis entitled “*A Study on The Associative meanings of The Jakarta Post Weekender magazine*” this research is about to study associative meanings in written text. The objective of this research is focused on the profile section of the magazine from Jakarta Post Weekender magazine. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method and triangulation to describe and discover functions of associative meaning in the text. The result of this research is shows that there are a word, sentences, phrases which contain the types of associative meanings. They are connotative meaning, affective meaning, stylistic meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning. The different types of associative meaning which contain in the text of articles will arise different function to influence the addressees or readers.⁹

Kartini from UIN Alauddin Makassar with her thesis *Associative Meaning in Danielle Steel’s Novel “BIG GIRL”*. As the same with the previous research this research is discusses about associative

⁸ Neka Dutamurty, *Associative meaning on www.khalifah.com*. A journal thesis of Language and art Faculty at Surabaya State University. Available on <http://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/language-horizon/article/view/2644> accessed on 25th September 2018

⁹ Nur Laili Yusuf , *A Study on The Associative meanings of The Jakarta Post Weekender Magazine*, Published thesis of English Letters and Language Department Humanities and Culture Faculty of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Available on https://www.academia.edu/Documents/in/A_STUDY_ON_THE_ASSOCIATIVE_MEANINGS_OF_THE_JAKARTA_POST_WEEKENDER_MAGAZINE accessed on 2nd October 2018

meaning but the concern object is different. The purposes of this study want to know what the kind of associative meaning that contains in the novel “Big Girl” from Danielle Steel and to look the meaning of term Big Girl in the novel “Big Girl” by Danielle Steel. The researcher used note taking as the instrument to indentify the data and classify the data based on Geoffrey Leech theory. It is shown there are five types of associative meaning which contain in the novel with details 12 reflected meaning, 9 connotative meaning, 5 affective meaning, 8 stylistic meaning and 6 collocative meaning. The using of associative meaning by the author is to communicate of the feeling or emotion to readers.¹⁰

Based on the discussion in previous studies above, there are some differences and similarity; the differences are the purposes and the topic of research, the similarity like on technique and theories. This research is different with the prior research. It talks about associative meaning which found in Songs of Maher Zain helps with based context to analysis and idiomatic dictionaries to analyzed. This research uses semantic theory associative meaning by Geoffrey Leech which is divided into five types: connotative, stylistic, affective, reflected and collocative meaning. The aims of this study are to find what kinds of type’s associative meaning which contain in Lyric song, to conveys the meaning in the lyric and to show the function of the used associative meaning in the lyric. By this research, there are a lot of significances that we can get from the meaning, for example to increase the vocabulary of the English, to know how to interpreted the song, and to found out meaning of the songs.

¹⁰ Kartini ,*Associative meaning in Danielle Steel’s Novel “Big Girl”* . Published Thesis of Adab and Humanities Faculty , Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar . available on <http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id/7603/1/KARTINI.pdf> .accessed on 2nd October 2018

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above the researcher identifies the following problems:

1. There are many people love Maher Zain's song but they part of them don't know about the meaning of song.
2. Semantic as the study of meaning, divided as three types of meaning (conceptual meaning, associative meaning, thematic meaning)
3. Associative meaning can be found in song lyric.

C. Limitation of Problem

In this study the writer limits the problem by focusing on the using of associative meaning in song lyric of *Maher Zain's selected song lyric*.

D. Formulation of the problem

Base on the background of the problems, the formulation of the problem in this research can be formulation as follow:

1. What kinds of associative meaning are found in Maher Zain's song?
2. What are the functions of the associative meaning used in lyric of Maher Zain's song?

E. Objectives of the Research

1. To find what kinds of associative meaning in Maher Zain's selected song lyric.
2. To describe of associative meaning in the lyric Maher Zain's selected song lyric.

F. The writer expects that the significance of study

This research can give contribution for the academics and students or another reader:

1. Theoretically:
To give information to the readers about the types of meanings. As the reference in the effort of increasing

the student's interest especially in English lesson about semantics.

2. Practically:

a. For Students:

To give information and knowledge about meaning especially of associative meaning as kind of meaning in semantic.

b. For Lectures:

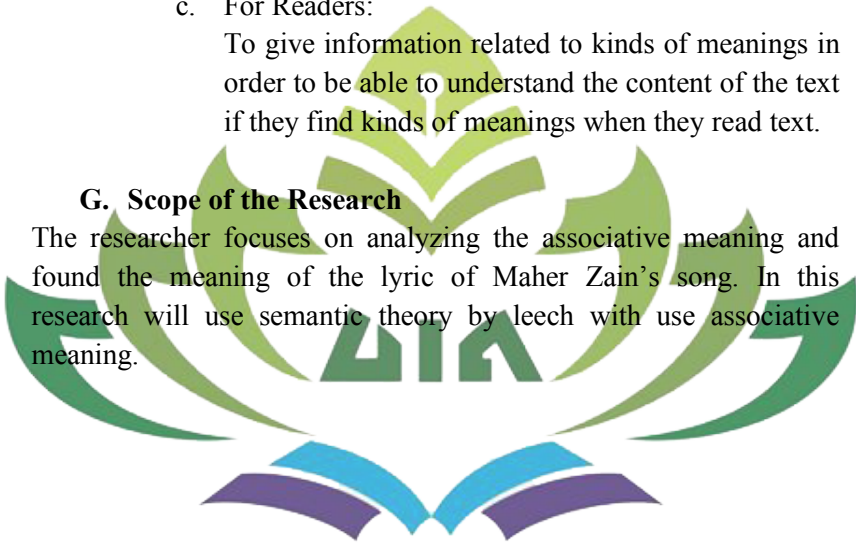
As the source or reference of the teaching materials in learning and teaching semantics about kinds of meanings.

c. For Readers:

To give information related to kinds of meanings in order to be able to understand the content of the text if they find kinds of meanings when they read text.

G. Scope of the Research

The researcher focuses on analyzing the associative meaning and found the meaning of the lyric of Maher Zain's song. In this research will use semantic theory by leech with use associative meaning.



CHAPTER II

RIVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Semantic

The scientific study of language is one of the needed to understanding language, which called as linguistic. The phrase "Manusia punya bahasa sedangkan binatang tidak" cited in Muhassin, Linguistic Mean science of studies language, every language has characteristic and certain pattern different but the in the differentiate also can found the similarities tend that are universal¹¹. the universal characteristic that be Material of study linguistic. The way of Prof. Ketut Seken he defines linguistic as the scientific study of language with the goals to clarify what it is or what it does from the used of each language.¹² There are many branches of linguistics. They are phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics, pragmatics. Semantics is the study of meaning¹³. It is a wide subject within the general study of language. An understanding of semantics is essential to the study of language acquisition how language users acquired a sense of meaning, as speakers and writers, listeners and readers) and of language change (how meanings alter over time). It is important for understanding language in social contexts, as these are likely to affect meaning, and for understanding varieties of English and effects of style.

Semantic involves the study of the meaning aspect of the sign.¹⁴ The origin of semantic is from the Greek verb *sēmaino* ("to mean" or "to signify"). It is becoming from the word *sēma* (noun) which have means ("sign" or symbol). According to Ferdinand de Saussure as

¹¹ M Muhassin. *Telaah Linguistik Interdisipliner dalam makrolinguistik*. (Engsih Education: Uin Raden Intan Lampung)2014. p.1-2

¹²Prof. Dr. I Ketut Seken, M.A. *Introduction to Linguistics: A reference for language teachers*, (Depok: Rajawali Pers), p. 13

¹³ James R. Hurford et al., *Semantics: A Course book*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), p. 1.

¹⁴Carolyn McManis et al., *Language Files: Materials for an Introduction to Language*, (USA: Advocate Publishing Group, 1987), p. 185.

father linguistic claim that semantics is part of linguistic consisting of component "sign" in the form of sound (word), and component "signify" in the form of concept or meaning.¹⁵ It can be concluded that semantics is part of linguistic field that studies the meaning and origin of a word through "signs" and "signify" or "references".

Yule told that semantics is the study of relationship between linguistic forms and things in the world that is how words literally connect to things.¹⁶ It means that, there is relation between semantics and things in the world. This is supported by the statement of Kreidler who says, semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings.¹⁷ It means by learn semantics is can talk about studying language by people's intended meanings and assumptions.

From the statement above, it can be understood that semantics is a part of linguistics and studies about word and sentences meaning and also related with some disciplines. For Alan, Semantic is concepts are ultimately defined by their truth conditions; the conditions, under which one can say that a concept does, or does not, appropriately apply to a situation in the world.¹⁸ For instance semantic is study of meaning which analyze the relationship between verbal description and states of affairs in the world as accurate (true) or not.

As the study of meaning, semantics is central to the study of communication and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the needed to understand it

¹⁵ Liliaana, Chaer. "Makna dan Semantik", 2007, p.1.1.3 available on <http://repository.ut.ac.id/4/770/1.PBNI425-M1.pdf>, Accessed on 22nd August 2018

¹⁶ George Yule *Pragmatics*. (New York: Oxford University Press) 1996, p.4

¹⁷ Charles W. Kreidler. *Introducing English Semantics*. (New York: Routledge.) 1998. p.3

¹⁸ William Croft and D. Alan Cruse. *Cognitive Linguistics*. (Cambridge university press, 2004) p.7

becomes more and more pressing, that is what leech says.¹⁹ In other word that the main point of studying meaning is to understand each other.

Semantic as generally, must explain how the sentences of a particular language are understood, interpreted, and relate to states, processes and objects in the world. The both of this theory got comprehensive correlation between sign and meaning. The language represents sign system and meaning system as a medium of literary work. Then semantic has function as a communication to convey ideas, argument and also information.

B. Meaning

Meaning is what the people said to the other people to communicate conveyed the messages what the sender said to the receiver. As Lyons says meanings are ideas or concepts that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker in the mind of the speaker in the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, form of one language or another.²⁰ In addition Chaer stated, kind of meaning include a lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non-referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme.²¹

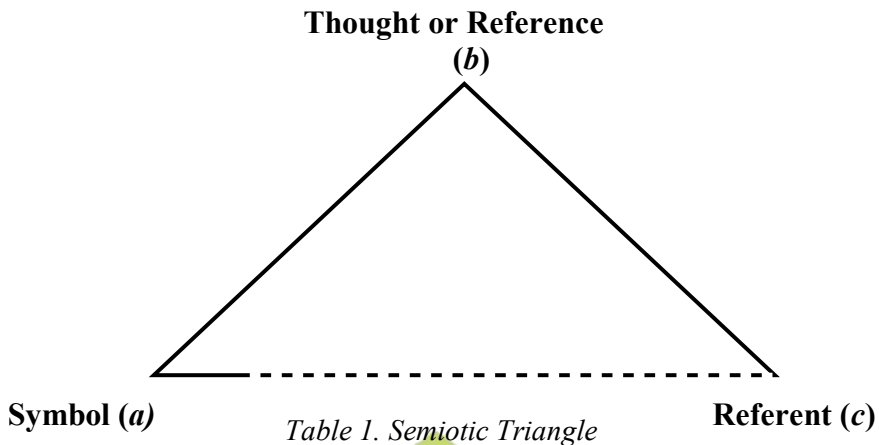
Many of people are out of interpreting to understand the meaning of "the meaning". Then to make it easier to analyze the meanings defined as the relationship between symbols and references. Ogden & Richards in his book "The Meaning of meaning" describes the elements of meaning with the "semiotic triangle".²²

¹⁹ Geoffrey Leech, *Semantics : the study of meaning . 2nd edition* (penguin books :new York U.S.A) 1981 p.ix

²⁰ Jhon Lyons, *Language and linguistic : An introduction* .(Cambridge University Press.1981)p.163

²¹ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*. (Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.2007),p.289

²² Drs. Yayat Sudaryat, M.Hum.*Wacana dalam Makna :Prinsip-prinsip Semantik dan Pragmatic*.(Bandung : Yrama Widya.2008),p.19



The essential element on the diagram is that it differentiated 3 components of meaning. There are (a) symbol, (b) thought or reference and (c) referent. (a) Symbol or sign is an element in the form of words, phrases, or sentences, (b) thought or reference (meaning) is what is inside our mind about objects that are shown by symbols, while (c) references are objects, fact events or processes related to human experience. In semiotic triangle, the symbol and the referent there is indirect relationships, but the peak point: the word symbol, thought or reference refer to the spoken event.

For the example: Smart phone as thought or references and smart phone has referent that is the kind of smart technology, and symbol just sign of smart phone. Based on the explanation above it can define that is meaning as referential, which thought or concept is interpretation from between symbol and referent.

Defining of the meaning is very difficult to determine because each language had the ability and different perspective on the meaning of speech or words. Most of words may have many different meanings; various meaning caused the action in the future. In understanding the meaning of language, it must base on the context of language. Context means a variety of things; Context is how words and their

meaning connected to each other in written works. Whenever and wherever language used to communicate to the other people which make an action in future.

As Firth pointed out that “The complete meaning of word is always contextual and no study of meaning apart from complete context can be taken seriously”.²³ It can say that the meaning is always united in the speech of words and sentences. Theory contextual meaning of word tied to the cultural and ecological environment to use that particular language. Then meaning is also related with the context of word or a sentence for example is a word used in the context of different sentences has a different meaning.

Notice the meaning of the word "take" in the following sentences:

1. This semester I have not **taken** the course of Syntax.
2. This year we will **take** ten new employees.
3. Silently he **took** the book from your bag.

Can be seen the meaning of a word “taken” at the first sentence is means “following”, then the meaning of “take” from second sentence is “receive” and the last is the meaning of “took” from the third sentence is “steal”. That is the same word or the same sentence when we use on different situations or contexts will have different meanings. As same statement from Melinowski, “The meaning of any utterance is what it does in some context situation”.²⁴ It means context is can’t be separated to reach the goal of meaning.

The types and functions of contexts in understanding texts according Fetzer and Nida such as: 1) Linguistic context, According Fetzer the linguistic context referred to what has been said already in the utterance.²⁵ For example, if I begin a discussion by referring to Jane Smith and in the next sentence refer to "her" as being an actress, the linguistic context lets me know that the antecedent of "her" (the

²³ J. R Firth, *The Technique of semantics translations of the Philosophy Society*, (London: Oxford University Press,1935) p. 37

²⁴ Jos Daniel Parera, *Kajian Linguistik Umum Historis Komparatif dan Tipologi Struktural .Ed2*,(Jakarta : Penerbit Erlangga ,1991)p.75

²⁵ Fetzer, Anita. *Recountextual Context*. (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company,2004) p.4

person "her" refers to) is Jane Smith. 2) Syntagmatic contexts, Joos in Nida stated that, in determining the meanings of words the role of the context is maximized and the role of any focal element is minimized, which means that the context actually provides more distinctiveness of meaning than the term being analyzed.²⁶ Syntagmatic are studies the 'surface structure' of a text. 3) Paradigmatic contexts is relations reflect the semantic choices which available at particular structure point in a sentence. In many instances, however, it is important to determine the meanings of terms on the basis of contrasts and comparisons with the meanings of related words within the same paradigmatic set.²⁷ Paradigmatic context is to identify the various paradigms (or pre-existing set of signifiers) which underlie the manifest content of texts. In his book *Semantic: the study of meaning*, Leech divided meaning into three types in semantics, there are conceptual meaning, associative meaning (connotative meaning, stylistic meaning affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning), and thematic meaning.²⁸

C. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is also known as 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning. It simply can be referred as the real meaning of a word, phrase, and clause. As Adisutrisno stated, the conceptual meaning of word is universal which means the meaning of a word is same everywhere in the world and becomes the basis for universal communication.²⁹ Then Mwihaki in his journal said that conceptual meaning refers to the logical sense of the utterance and is recognizable as a basic component of grammatical competence³⁰. It is the basic proportional meaning which is correspondent to the primary definition of dictionary. Conceptual meaning focused on the core meaning of expression, as illustrated in example "cats"

²⁶ Nida, Eugene A. *Context in Translating*. Vol.41, (Amsterdam : John Benjamins B.V, 2001) p.31

²⁷ *Ibid*. p.35

²⁸ Leech, (1981) *Op. Cit*, p.9

²⁹ Prof. Dr. D . Wagiman Adisutrisno, M.A., *Semantics: an introduction to the basic concepts*. (Penerbit Andi : Yogyakarta 2008), p. 17

³⁰ Mwihaki, Alice. *Meaning as use : A Functional view of semantic and pragmatic*, (Swahili Forum: 2004), p.130

conceptually it is animal which has four legs, claws, a tail, and makes *meow* sound. Conceptual meaning has a definite position in language. Thus, conceptual meaning helped us to distinguish one real meaning from the meaning of other sentences.

D. Associative meaning

Semantics has many types of meaning; one of them is associative meaning which concern on expression that has to do with individual mental understandings of the speaker. Leech, the man was awarded an honorary doctorate from Lund and Charles University says that associative meaning is unstable of meaning and it has variants of individual experience³¹. It means thus meaning can be interpreting from the environment, individual experiences which affected by the culture. There are five meaning which include under the heading of associative meaning; they are connotative meaning, social meaning, reflected meaning, affective meaning, and collocative meaning.

Words have definition, but not all definitions are in dictionary. Sometimes there are words which the meanings are out the terms. Yule said associative meaning is different with conceptual meaning; it is the lexical meaning or literal meaning.³² As the example of word “woman”, it means a human then could be specific terms as an adult, female; that’s the dictionary says. It is conceptual meaning which refers to the logical sense of the utterance and the language seen to be organized largely in terms of contrastive features.

Meanwhile associative meaning emphasized by Sarifah is the sense of associations that has variations of meaning based on individual experience or context of the sentences.³³ In other word associative meaning is the meaning which is owned by a word and it has relationship with something beyond the language. For example, the word “red” is associated with the meaning love and bravery ; the

³¹ Leech, G, *Semantics*. (New York, U.S.A: Penguin1974),p. 21

³² Yule. *The Study of language; an Introduction*.(Cambridge University Press: Melbourne ,Australia.1985),p.92.

³³ Sarefah,Laila 2008. *The Associative Meaning In The Headlines of The Jakarta Post*. Unpublished Thesis. The state Islamic University of Malang, p.11

word “white” is associated with of purity and holy ; the word “cendrawasih” associated with beautiful et cetera.

The difference between the conceptual meaning and the associative meanings is cause based on the relationship of meaning of a word with another word. Then words or lexemes in society sometimes have many interpretations which are really different from the linguistics context, it is caused by the environment, local culture and individual experience. For more information of each types of associative meaning such as given below:

1. Connotative meaning

The word can be said as a connotative meaning if there is value contained in a word, whether it is a positive value that can pleasure the feelings or negative that make disappointed. If the word has no value of taste, then it called as neutral connotation. According to Wardhaugh, the connotative meaning used words to add further complications to any theorizing about meaning, particularly their uses in metaphoric and poetic language.³⁴ Or in other word connotative is kind of meaning which responded emotional values. Leech stated that talking about connotative, actually talking about the real world which associates the expression when someone use or heard it in their speech³⁵.

Djajasudarma said, this meaning is relatively unstable from age to age, society to society, and personal experience.³⁶ It is more open-ended, and indeterminate rather than conceptual meaning. For example, is the word *woman*, for instance, it is conceptually defined as: human, female and adult. Then, it reflects to real-world as experience in cookery, skirt-or-dress wearing, emotional, egoist, like to show off, motherly, kind- hearted, and friendly.

³⁴ Ronald Wardhaugh, *Introduction to Linguistics*.(University of Toronto: New York 1977),p.159

³⁵ Leech,(1981) *Op.Cit*,p.12

³⁶ Fatimah Djajasudarma , *Semantik 2 : Pemahaman Ilmu Makna* (Bandung : Refika Aditama 1999) , p.10

Connotative meaning is also associated with emotional an association that comes out by a word. As finch stated that connotative meaning is consistently exploited by writers who wish to engage our emotions, stimulate our imagination, or enlist our prejudice.³⁷ Some of connotative meanings occur caused the speaker wants to listener agree with the speaker feelings. The example is the word *moon* which is in denotative meaning as the round object which moves in the sky around the earth and can be seen at night, but when it raised into connotative meanings that can be associated as with romantic word which is often use in terms of romance or love. It based on the experience of people.

Another example is “*please give him an envelope, to make his business easier*”. The “*envelope*” in that sentence has connotative meaning and it means money or bribe. It means the word envelope is not real meaning but has another meaning and sometimes has relation with characters and sense of thing, is definable by environment. So that, connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression which included a circle of concept and feeling that belonging emotion level and characteristic of human sense around the meaning of word.

2. Social Meaning

Silverstein says social meaning is a mechanism of linguistic change. Social meaning is base from the relation of social information and speaker ideologies.³⁸ It means social meaning refers to the use of language to establish and regulate social relations and to maintain social roles. This type of language use is alternatively described as social or phatic communication. As stated by Leech, social meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use.³⁹ It is because the dialects appear from

³⁷ Finch, Geoffrey.. *How to Study Linguistics*. (Hongkong: Machmillan.1998),p.142

³⁸ Silverstein 1985 cited from Kara Becker, *Indexing Coffee Talkers: Social meaning and language change in New York City English* (Reed College : Portland ,Oregon.2012),p.3

³⁹ Leech,(1981) *Op.Cit*,p.14

variety background's life. The difference of tone, style or choice of words will influence their speaking.

The English style has recognized some main dimensions' variation. There is categories of the main dimension of stylistic variation to distinguish on each dimension which shows something from the different style. It appears in certain language; they are: Dialect (the geography language area or social class), Time (the language of the eighteenth century, etc.), Province (language of law, of science, of advertising, etc.), Status (polite, colloquial, slang, etc., language), Modality (language of memoranda, lectures, jokes, etc.), Singularity.

The concluded is the language has different style from other language; it is depending on location and culture. It is to be able to use the language effectively that is the ability to switch between the levels when it is socially appropriate to do so. As Subroto said, that language is sometimes influenced by local diction or geographical dialect regarded to vocabularies or certain lingual aspect.⁴⁰ Thus related to the style of word selection in differentiate the social class and certain activities of society. For example, the word Mother have same conceptual meaning but they convey different social circumstances of their use: Mother (formal), mom (colloquial), mama (child's language), mammy (high social), ambu (sundanese language).

3. Affective meaning

Affective meaning is the meaning associated with the feeling of speaker to the listener. For leech, it is kind of language which reflects the personal feelings of the speaker or writer including his attitude to the listener or his attitude to something that is uttered.⁴¹ As same with Mansoer Pateda stated, Affective Meaning is the meaning which arised from the reaction of listeners or readers to the

⁴⁰ Subroto, Edi. *Pengantar Studi Semantik*. (Surakarta: Cakrawala Media. 2011),p.49

⁴¹ Leech,(1981) *Op.Cit*,p.15

use of words or phrases.⁴² It means that the expressing or communicating emotion or feeling of the speaker about something that is happened according to its situation. Affective meaning is often explicitly conveyed through conceptual or, connotative content of the words used. Therefore, it is related to show the real meaning of the speaker indirectly.

In the affective meaning there is a reaction that has relation to the feeling of the listener or reader after hearing or reading something. Then the tone of voice is really important to show the emotion since the listener will understand the feeling of the speaker if he is sad, angry, bad, or happy through the intonation of the speaker. For the example is when someone says "dog," with a high intonation the listener will interpretations that the speaker is being angry and then the person who hears it will get hurt or annoyed. Additionally, this meaning has been indicated by its sense or the emotive word. If the word, phrase, and sentence have a stressed sense of emotion, it can be categorized as an affective meaning. Another example is "Excuse me, I think, it would be better if you open the window." That utterance is supposed to the polite impression.

However, it would be sarcasm if the intonation used is stressed, then it would turn into a playful remark between intimates if delivered with the intonation of a mild request, and it would be a casual tone to express friendliness.

4. Reflected Meaning

Cited from Leech's book *Semantic* he says, reflected meaning is arise when word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning which being communicated through association with another sense of the same expression or the meaning.⁴³ This is usually caused when one sense of word affects our interpretation to another meaning. In other word when one meaning pushes the other

⁴² Prof. Dr. Mansoer Pateda. *Semantik Leksikal.cet.2*.(Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.2010) ,p. 96

⁴³ Leech,(1981) *Op.Cit*,p.16

meaning and the dominant meaning suggestive meaning prevails. So, this dominant meaning is called reflected meaning.

Moreover, this meaning mostly refers to the taboo, sacred condition, and attitude.

For example:

“They could not but be gay in such jocund company”

The word “Gay” was originally used to mean “carefree” and “happy” or “bright” but the side meaning of “Gay” is using for homosexuality.

5. Collocative Meaning

According Sudaryat, Collocative or collocation is the whole possibility words in the same environment.⁴⁴ For example: salt, sugar, pepper, and chilies are associated with seasoning in kitchen. In other word collocative meaning deals with word which is associated with another word in order to make the word becomes a good phrase and sounds correct.

According to Leech, collocative meaning communicated through association with words tends to occur in the environment of another word.⁴⁵ It refers to associate of word since its usual habitual co-occurrence with types of word. For example, Pretty and handsome share common ground in the meaning 'good-looking', but may be distinguished by the range of nouns with which they are likely to co-occur or (to use the linguist's term) collocate:

Pretty	: girl, boy, woman, flower, garden, color, village, etc.
Handsome	: boy, man, car, vessel, overcoat, airliner, typewriter, etc

⁴⁴ Drs. Yayat Sudaryat, M.Hum. *Wacana dalam Makna :Prinsip-prinsip Semantik dan Pragmatic.* (Bandung : Yrama Widya.2008),p.38

⁴⁵ Leech,(1981) *Op.Cit*,p.17

E. Thematic Meaning

According to Leech, thematic meaning is the meaning arising out of the way in which the writer or speaker organizes his messages in terms of ordering, focusing, and emphasizing, as shown in the following:

- a) *My mother made a cake, and*
- b) *A cake was made by my mother.*

It is undoubted that a) has same conceptual content as b), but they are acknowledged to have different communicative values in that they suggest different context. In a) it is an active sentence. It attempts to answer an implicit question “Who made a cake?” While b) is the passive sentence which attempts to answer an implicit question “What did my mother make?”

F. Semantic Features or Component Analysis

Components of meaning or semantic components (semantic features, semantic properties, or semantic markers) teach that each word or lexical element consists of one or several elements which together form the meaning of the word or meaning of the lexical element. This approach is delivered from Chaer which stated, that component analysis assumes that the meaning in each word can be analyzed or described on a number of characteristics or components that form the meaning of the word in its entirety⁴⁶.

Palmer in Mansoer Pateda says that the total meaning of a word can be seen in terms of a number of distinct elements or components of meaning.⁴⁷ Components have a distinguishing function and serve to distinguish the meaning of a lexeme from that of semantically related lexemes, or more accurately they serve to distinguish among

⁴⁶ Liliana, Chaer. “*Makna dan Semantik*”, 2007.p.1.14 available on <http://repository.ut.ac.id/4/770/1.PBNI425-M1.pdf>, Accessed on 1st October 2018

⁴⁷ Prof. Dr. Mansoer Pateda. *Semantik Leksikal.cet.2*.(Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.2010) ,p.260

the meanings of lexemes in the same semantic domain. Component analysis is a method typical of structural semantics which analyzes the structure of a words meaning. Thus, it reveals the culturally important features by which speakers of the language distinguish different words in the domain.

This is a highly valuable approach to learning another language and understanding a specific semantic domain of Ethnography.

Furthermore, Leech stated “as a distinctive technique, componential analysis first evolved in anthropological linguistics as a means of studying relations between kinship terms, but it has since proved its usefulness in many spheres of meaning”.⁴⁸

Nida in “Componential Analysis of Meaning” categorized the types of components into two main types, i.e., common component and diagnostic or distinctive component.

a. *Common component.*

This is the central component which is shared by all the lexemes in the same semantic domain or lexical field.

b. *Diagnostic or distinctive components.*

They serve to distinguish the meaning from others from the same domain.

A very simple example to explain these two types is provided by the words man, woman, boy, girl, and other related words in English. These words all belong to the semantic field of ‘human race’ and the relations between them may be represented by the following matrix.

Component	Man	Woman	Boy	Girl
[Human]	+	+	+	+
[Adult]	+	+	-	-
[Male]	+	-	+	-

Table 2. Common and Diagnostic components of the words man, woman, boy, and girl

⁴⁸ Leech. *Ibid.* 1981. p.91

In the semantic domain of man, woman, boy, and girl, [human] is the common Component, and they are distinguished by [adult], [male], [female] as the diagnostic components. The meanings of the individual items can then be expressed by combinations of these features:

Man +[human] +[adult] +[male]

Woman +[human] +[adult] -[male]

Boy +[human] -[adult] +[male]

Girl +[human] -[adult] -[male]

Before going further with the componential approach, based on Nida on Mansoer Pateda she said, it is important to considered possible differences in the roles of diagnostic components the differented can be best designated as (1) implicational, (2) core, and (3) inferential.⁴⁹

Implicational component is those implied by a particular meaning, though they do not form an essential part of the core meaning. On the contrary, implicational components remain associated with a meaning, even when other components are relative by the context. The word repents have three diagnostic components: (1) previous wrong behavior, (2) contrition for what has been done, and (3) change of behavior and the first component is implicational. Whether in a positive or negative context, e.g., he repented of what he did or he didn't repent of what he did, the implication is that the person in question did something wrong. The negation affects the core components which specify the central aspects of the event, but does not modify the implicational component.

The inferential components of meanings are those which may be inferred from the use of an expression, but which are not regarded as obligatory, core elements. In the expression the policeman shot the thief, 'the thief was killed' is the inference, and without further contextual condition assumed to be the case. However, it is possible

⁴⁹ Nida in Prof. Dr. Mansoer Pateda. *Ibid.*), p.269

to deny this inference, e.g., ‘the policeman shot the thief but didn’t kill him’. At the same time an inferential component may be explicitly stated, e.g., the policeman shot the thief to death or the policeman shot and killed the thief.

According Mansur Pateda, there are four steps to analyzing the component semantic or semantic features, they are naming, paraphrasing, defining, and classifying.⁵⁰ If elicitation of usage is carefully conducted and if the results of such a procedure are carefully checked against spontaneous utterances, there every reason to believe that the results of using the four basic processes of naming, paraphrasing, defining, and classifying can be essentially accurate.

1. Naming

The process of naming is in certain respects similar to reference, though the perspective is somewhat different. Reference is usually described as the relation established between linear unit and a referent, while naming is the specific act of designating a referent.

2. Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is also an important linguistic function and one can spell out the distinctive features of any semantic unit by employing certain types of paraphrases. Uncle can be paraphrased into my father’s brother or my mother’s brother.

3. Defining

Defining is the process of defining would seem to be simply another form of paraphrase, but defining is a highly specialized form of paraphrase and is rarely used in actual language situations. It consists essentially in combining all the various specific paraphrases into a single statement based on the diagnostic components of the particular meaning in question. Uncle may be defined as the brother of one’s father or mother or the husband of one’s aunt.

⁵⁰ Prof. Dr. Mansoer Pateda. *Ibid.*), p.275

4. Classifying

It involves a triple procedure: (1) lumping together those units which have certain features in common, (2) separating out those units which are distinct from one another, and (3) determining the basis for such groupings. Classification is never merely a process of putting referents into conceptual files for the basic kinship terms in English, it is essential to establish the features of sex, generation, degree of linearity, and consanguinity-affinal distinction.

G. Lyric

Music is the arts, which can reflect the culture of some community. Lyric is one of the elements in a song or music, through lyrics and music the musicians wanted to explain, entertain, and express their experienced to others. Sylado stated, song is a musical arrangement that can be added with lyrics (text) then the lyrics can express the feelings and thoughts of its creator with using language.⁵¹ Supported by Awe said, that the song lyrics is about someone's expression about something that has been seen, heard or experienced.⁵² It means music and lyric has a relation with language as a media to convey the message of the song.

In expressing the experience or poet, songwriter plays with words and languages to created appeal and uniqueness to the lyrics of the song and is also reinforced by the use of melodies and music notations that made the listener understand the messages made by the author. So that song lyric is the interpretation of verbal symbol which made by human. Human is the creature that knows how to react not only in the physical environment but also in the symbols that they made.

⁵¹ Remy Sylado, *"Menuju Apresiasi Musik"* .(Bandung : Angkasa 1983)p.32

⁵² Awe,Mooko. *"Iwan Fals" Nyanyian Ditengah Kegelapan*, (Yogyakarta: Ombak 2003) p.10

Lyrics can be learned from academic perspective. For example, it can be considering from of social commentary. Lyrics often contain the messages can either be explicit or implicit through metaphor or symbolism. So that lyrics can be analyze with respect to the sense of unity it has with its supporting music.

Beginning from how to the sign is defined, influenced by perception, cultural, and how the sign help the human use it. According to the statement above the writer conclude that song lyric is symbolic reaction of human.

H. Biography of Maher Zain

Maher Zain (born March 16, 1981 in Tripoli, Lebanon) is a Moslem Swedish singer, songwriter, composer, musician and music producer of Lebanese origin. He comes from Sweden and his genres are R&B, soul music, pop music, world music, acoustic music, and Nasheed. Maher Zain's first musical inspiration comes from his father. Maher got his first keyboard when he was only ten and ever since music officially became part of Maher's world. The family moved to Sweden when Maher was only 8 years old, where he continued his schooling, and entered university and got a Bachelor's degree in Aeronautical Engineering.

In early March 2010 the first debut album of Maher Zain "*Thank You Allah*" under the auspices of awakening records was be the No.1 highest selling album on Amazon in the world music section and Number 8 in the R&B section. The album has achieved 8 x platinum sales record in Malaysia as of January 2011 Maher and has sold over 300,000 copies as of June 2016. His music and song which themed religious is easily accepted in Indonesia peoples remembered Indonesia as a country with the largest populations of Muslims and also his voice is good. In his first album he's ever make collaboration with the Fadli the main vocalist from Padi band to sing his song untitled "For the rest of my life". Between the 13 songs which contain in the

Album "*Thank you Allah*" there is some popular songs who often listened that is "*Thank you Allah*" and "*Palestine will be free*".

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